NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—A neighbor of mine informs me that he has succeeded in preserving, (the last winter) a very small and late swarm of bees, by burying them on a dry knoll in the same manner potatos are buried. After placing them in the hole he put boards over them, leaving the space about the sides of the hive vacant. He says the quantity of comb formed last season in the hive was not bigger, if as large as his hat. After taking them out this spring he fed them only twice. They are now lively and promise to do well. H.

Cornish, N. H. May, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DANDELIONS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Last year in May, I set out two rows of dandelions, which were taken up when in bloom, not being able to attend to it before. They were placed a foot apart, and the rows two feet asunder, and about one hundred feet in length. The leaves all perished, but having hoed the earth upon the roots, others sprang up in a few days, and continued to grow, luxuriantly, until autumn, and covered all the space between the plants. Just before the ground froze straw was spread over them. In February they were opened and my table has been supplied with an abundance of greens and salad since. They have been cut four times, and some of them five. The rapidity with which the leaves shoot out after cutting, is greater than in any plant I have ever seen. Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad, and they are nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves which had previously been cut close to the crown of the root, shot up five inches in height.

I kept the ground, which is very rich, hoed and raked between the plants, during the last season and the present.

Thus, at little trouble and expense, can a family be supplied with greens and salad, from February until sea-kale and asparagus come in.

They may be set out, at any time after the frost is out of the ground; but the present answers perfectly well. I would recommend that the rows be three feet asunder, and the plants two feet apart in the rows; for I find mine are too crowded, as each plant, last autumn, covered an area of from fifteen to seventeen inches in diameter.

Care must be taken not to cut the leaves so close as to injure the flower buds.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't. servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley-place, May 7, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CATERPILLARS.

There are many ways proposed for destroying this insect, which so much disfigures and injures our orchards. Destroyed, they must be, by every orchardist, who has any regard even to *appearance*. In large trees, it is difficult to reach them. I have for many years practised the following method with much satisfaction to myself: I select a narrow strip of board, or pole of sufficient length to reach the top branches of my trees, and near one end make a hole with a tap-borer. In this hole I insert a painter's brush. I then prepare, in a small vessel some thick soap suds, (any dirty soap will answer for this use) and with the brush while the worms are in their nests apply the suds. This application will instantly kill every catterpillar, whether small or large, that is wet with it. I esteem the suds useful to the tree, and have often applied it to the bodies of such trees as appear bark-bound or otherwise unhealthy.

POTATOS.

Some years since, I obtained in Norwich, (Con.) a variety of this vegetable, which, for the table, is superior to any other I have seen. The external appearance is to an inattentive observer, much like that of the English whites. The shape is somewhat different, being longer; and they are generally, if not invariably, marked with one or more red spots or red eyes. When cut open, they are easily distinguished, being almost white;—while the English whites are yellow. These potatos were called at Norwich the *Rogers'* potato; that being the name of the person (in the adjoining town) who cultivated and brought them to that market. I presume this variety is known to many of your subscribers; and it may be, that the history of it can be traced. I, for one, should be gratified if you or any of your correspondents would furnish a short account of this variety. It might lead to the discovery of other varieties of this truly useful plant.

I ought, perhaps, to add that this variety yields well on good ground, and is of a medium size; and when boiled or baked, is dry and farinaceous, and retains its goodness in a remarkable manner till late in the ensuing summer. Having a good variety of an early potato, I have not ascertained whether this is or is not early. H.

Remarks. The potatos mentioned above, came duly to hand; are planted, and if their produce is found to possess valuable properties, it will be distributed in that way which may appear most likely to promote its general diffusion.—*Editor.*

Abstracted from foreign Journals for the N. E. Farmer.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

Mr. Knight from experience, recommends planting celery at greater distances than is usually done, and covering the beds into which the young seedlings are first removed with half rotten dung, overspread to the depth of two inches with mould, and to keep them very moist. Mr. Wedgwood finds that seedling plants do best to remain in the beds till of considerable size.

CAMELLIAS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Mr. Harrison finds that the double red, white, and striped camellias will bear an English winter if planted out when about two feet high, having been previously stunted in their growth by repeatedly stopping their leading shoots. For two winters they require protection.

DAHLIAS.

At the meeting of the London Horticultural Society, September 18th, no fewer than *eight hundred and fifty-one* varieties of dahlias were exhibited.

HORSE RADISH.

In Denmark, the horse radish is cultivated by cutting the roots into slips and planting horizontally, the lower end inclining a little upwards, and the crown of the plant hanging over the alleys, by which the buds are separated. From time to time the roots are uncovered and all the lateral fibres are carefully removed by which the size and length of the roots are much increased.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

This plant is now cultivated to a great extent in England, and fifty-two varieties adorn the gardens in November.

MELONS.

A second crop of melons may easily be had in three weeks by cuttings from the ends of bearing shoots. They are to be struck in pots.

SALT.

The London Quarterly Journal of Science contains a valuable paper on the use of salt as manure. It has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations for barley, oats, potatos, and turnips. Mr. Johnson has given the result of several trials of it in a kitchen garden, which are as follows:

Windsor Beans. Soil without any manure produced 135½ bushels per acre. Soil dressed with 20 bushels of salt per acre a week before sowing, produced 217 bushels per acre.

Onions. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt and 10 tons farmyard manure. Soil with 12 tons yard manure,

	ton.	*cwt.*	*qr.*	*lbs.*
	3	12	3	12
	2	10	2	19

Early potatos. Soil without any manure, produced 208 bushels. Soil with 20 bushels of salt, produced 584 bushels.

Mr. Hogg finds salt to increase the beauty and size of the flowers of all bulbous plants and carnations.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

To the President and other Officers and members of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—

GENTLEMEN,

The subject of this communication is my only apology for making it. It is agriculture; or the application of science for its improvement. It is an agricultural and geological survey of this Commonwealth, and other parts of New England.

The object of the survey is to unfold, and apply the various resources which a bountiful Providence has in rich abundance, placed at our feet; but which yet remain, in a great measure, hidden from our view. Resources which may be applied

to advance, not only the interests of agriculture, but those of manufactures and internal improvements, and of course the general and best interests of our country. It cannot be doubted, that there are many ore mines, coal beds, peat, marl, and clay pits—granite, slate, soap-stone, and marble quarries, yet unknown or not applied, with their greatest effect, to their legitimate uses—which proper researches and examinations may bring to view, and ingenuity and enterprise apply to increase the wealth and general prosperity of the country.

The importance of such researches and examinations, guided by the light of science, I know will not be questioned, by the gentlemen whom I take the liberty to address; but what is the most eligible method of effecting an object which all acknowledge to be important may be a subject of doubt. To present some definite measures, I hope I shall be pardoned for the liberty of suggesting for the consideration of the gentlemen of the Society, a plan which has appeared to me feasible and perhaps eligible, in the initiatory steps.

The course, which, with some reluctance, I ask permission to propose, is to take some measures to diffuse through the community, and particularly the younger part of it, a knowledge of the general principles of Geology, with their application to the business of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the civil engineer.

It is however, difficult, if not impossible, to give a knowledge of this science by books merely;—specimens and explanations are important if not essential, for a knowledge of its first elements, and by the aid of these a knowledge of this science, is perhaps, more easily and readily obtained, than of any other which is taught.

Measures to present opportunities and inducements to various classes of the community, and among them teachers with a portion of their pupils, to hear explanations of the general principles of the science, and all specimens attended with appropriate descriptions, is the plan which I beg leave to submit.

Several advantages have suggested themselves, which might probably arise from the proposed course: and,

First, It would furnish to the rising generation a subject of instruction, calculated to enlarge their minds and extend their views—an agreeable and healthful exercise and amusement, in collecting and examining the productions of the mineral kingdom, which in various and rich profusion are scattered around them, and convert their recreations into sources of rich and lasting improvement.

Secondly, It would place the information arising from the examinations where it is wanted, viz. in the possession of the people, and probable to a greater extent than if they were made by an individual merely, though he should proceed strictly upon the principles of science, carefully note, and faithfully report, to the public the result of his researches and examinations.

Thirdly, It is believed that the proposed course though imperfect in its initiatory steps, would eventually be thorough and minute. If individual in various parts of the country can be induced and enabled to examine for themselves, and that too in their ordinary walks and journies, the geology and agriculture of the country around them, they would have it in their power to develope more fully and minutely its natural resources, than could be done by a single individual and a stranger, however well he might be qualified for the undertaking. They would at least be able to afford great facilities to some future researches, which might be more strictly scientific, and analytical, and be prepared to be interested and profited by them.

Fourthly, It may, perhaps, be the most feasible course. At present, though the science of geology has made more rapid advances within the last twenty years, than did ever any other science in the same period of time, there is still, in a great part of the community, almost total ignorance upon the subject, and if a considerable part of the community can be enlightened into its principles and uses, it can hardly be doubted, that they will take measures to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers.

I will here take the liberty to mention, that I have been taking measures for several months past, to collect specimens of the useful production in the mineral kingdom, and in such quantities as to be able to furnish sets to academies, schools, societies for *improvement*, or individuals, as they should wish to procure them. And that if any arrangements can be made between several towns in the same vicinity to furnish attendants, I will undertake to afford them what little aid is in my power to forward this subject of common interest, and favorable alike to the pecuniary, the intellectual, and the moral prosperity of the country.

The foregoing is submitted for the consideration of the officers and members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by their friend and the friend of science and arts.

To forward the introduction of this science as a branch of common education, all teachers engaged in schools, as the subject is offered to their attention, are invited to a gratuitous attendance.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

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The foregoing plan and proposals having been laid before the Trustees of the Ms. Ag. Soc. and the visitors of the Professorship of Natural History, they referred the same to John Lowell, Dr. J. Jackson, and Benjamin Guild, Esqrs. The Committee having taken the same into consideration, are of opinion, that the instruction proposed to be given by Mr. Holbrook, would be of great public benefit. The subject is one of importance to the farmers, and manufacturers of this country, and the views which Mr. Holbrook entertains of the mode of instruction appear to the Committee rational and just. Of Mr. Holbrook's qualifications for such a task, he has produced highly respectable evidence: and the Committee, therefore, cheerfully recommend to the citizens of this State, the encouragement of this gentleman in his laudable efforts "to diffuse through the community, and especially the younger part of it, a knowledge of the general principles of Geology with its application to the business of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the civil engineer."

Per order of the Committee,
JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

From the American Farmer.

SILK.

[Every fact upon this subject is interesting, and here are some new ones, shewing the spontaneous growth of the worm and its food, and the uncommon size of their cocoons, in Mississippi.]

Mr Skinner—I have taken the liberty to enclose a specimen of the silk of this country, as it is found in the forest. The size of the cocoons struck me as being remarkable, though from what I can learn, not uncommon in this country.—When brought to me, it was about the size of a hen's egg, and different from all others that I have seen, by having a husk on the outside, in all respect similar to that which immediately enclosed the worm. Between the two husks the silk was extremely loose. It was brought to me by a negro who said it was found upon a black mulberry The cocoons are found sometimes upon the linn and sometimes upon the cane. Upon the latter, they are generally small, but upon the linn they are mostly larger than upon the mulberry.

This part of the country abounds with the mulberry; mostly black and red, though there are many of the white. Probably four-fifths of the forest mulberry are barren, but from the shape of the leaf, are supposed to be of the black species.

I am anxious to obtain some information upon the culture of silk, as applicable to this country. It would give me pleasure, therefore, to hear from you upon the subject.

Respectfully yours.
W. H. BENTON.

PEACH TREES.

"Peach trees are liable to three casualties:

1. The fly, that deposits its egg near the root, and there forms a worm.

2. The bursting of the bark by severe frost in wet winters.

3. The splitting off the limbs at the fork of the tree.

The fly which is blue, (but not a wasp,) begins its attack about the middle of July, and continues its depredations until the middle of September.—It wounds the tender part of the bark, and generally at the surface of the ground, there depositing its eggs, which hatch into worms, and prey upon the mucilage and tender part of the bark; until the communication between the root and the branches is cut off, causing the death of the tree. To guard against this, raise a little hillock in the month of June, round the tree, about a foot high, so as completely to cover that part of the bark kept moist and tender at the surface of the ground. This hillock will not stand so long at one height, as to tender the bark above, as the rain will gradually wash it down level with the surface, and it must be raised again every summer."

To take out the worm, the roots must be uncovered, and the spot looked for where the gum ooses out: follow the cavity round with the point of a knife, until you come to the solid wood, and lay the whole open: the worm will be found with a white body and black head; which must be destroyed, and the holes carefully filled up with cow-manure rendered adhesive by sand or lime core and ashes, as directed by Forsyth.

Soap-suds heated after a family wash, and poured on the roots of the trees about the middle of August, has been used with success in destroying the eggs, or the young worm.

According to Mr John Ellis of New Jersey, the injury arising from the worm may be prevented in the following way:

In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied length-

wise, so that it may have a covering, one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt-ends of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom; bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root, with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed, and the tree remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

"The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appea ance of injury from the worm for several years, when I was induced to discontinue the straw with about twenty of them. *All those which are without the straw have declined, while the others which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.*" Thus far Mr E.

"To guard against frost, plant the trees where the water will run off, and procure the sweetest and richest fruit, as the inferior qualities are more injured by cold.

"The splitting of the tree at the forks, is guarded against by preserving as many upright branches as can be spared, by breaking off, in bearing years, more than half the quantity of fruit while small, and by pruning almost the whole of every branch beyond where the fruit is set, leaving only a few buds on each of the succeeding year's fruit. The size of the fruit is by these means rendered larger, more beautiful, and of a higher flavor, and the growth of the tree is rendered more vigorous."—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

(To be continued.)

BUTTER.

The New York City Agricultural Society have offered the following premiums to be awarded by a committee of the board of managers, for the best specimens of BUTTER, which shall be exhibited at the Fulton and Washington Markets, at 8 o'clock of the morning of the 25th day of June next, viz.

At the *Fulton* Market	1st	premium,	$15
	2d	do	10
	3d	do	10
	4th	do	5
At the *Washington* Market	1st	premium,	$15
	2d	do	10
	3d	do	10
	4th	do	5

The regulations to be observed in awarding the premiums will be;

1. That candidates for the same, must be persons who usually supply any of the city markets with summer butter.

2. The article must be formed into rolls or prints, of not less than *one*, nor more than *two* pounds—the quantity offered by each exhibitor to be not less than 12 lbs.

3. Competitors in one market, are not to be candidates for premiums in the other.

4. The style and neatness of the exhibition of the article as well as its quality, will be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The former premiums given by the Society for the improvement of this article, have, it is believed, caused greater care generally to be taken in the management of dairies—multiplied ice-houses among the farmers, and excited fair competition, as beneficial to them as it is salutary to our citizens. Per order.

J. ADRIANCE, Sec'y, pro tem.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

TARRAGON.

This is a very hot, peppery herb. It is used in soup and salads. It is perennial, and may be propagated from seed, or from offsetts, or slips, put out in spring. Its young and tender tops only are used. It is eaten with beef-steaks in company with minced shalots. A man may live very well without it; but, an Englishman once told me, that he and six others once eat some beef steaks with Shalots and Tarragon, and that, "they voted unanimously, that beef-steaks never were so eaten!" It must be dried, like mint, for winter use.

FENNEL.

This is a perennial plant; propagated from seed, or from offsetts; and sown, or planted, either in spring or fall. The plants should stand about a foot asunder. It is a tall plant with hairy leaves. Its leaves are used in salads, are chopped up fine to put in melted butter eaten with fish, they are boiled with fish to give the fish a flavor, and, they are tied round mackerel, particularly, when these are broiled. The French, who excel in the cooking of fish, always do this. The leaves, thus broiled, become crisp; and, they are then of a very fine flavor. In winter, the seed, bruised, gives fish the same flavor as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is a very hardy plant. Two yards square will contain enough for any family; and, once in the ground, it will stand there for an age, or ten ages, as far as I know.

LAVENDER.

This is a beautiful little well-known shrub of uses equally well known. Hundreds of acres are cultivated in England for the flowers to be used in distillation. It may be propagated from seed; but is easiest propagated from slips, taken off in the spring, and planted in good moist ground in the shade. When planted out it should be in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. If the flowers be to be preserved, the flower-stalks should be cut off before the blossoms begin to fade at all.

TOMATUM.

This plant comes from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. In England it requires to be raised in artificial heat, and to be planted out against warm walls. Here it would require neither. It climbs up very high, and would require bushy sticks. It bears a sort of apple about as big as a black walnut with its green husk on. This its fruit is used to thicken stews and soups, and great quantities are sold in London. It is raised from seed only, being an annual; and the seed should be sown at a great distance, seeing that the plants occupy a good deal of room.

STRAIN,

Vulgarly called *sprain*, a violent extension, or stretching of the sinews, or tendons, by which the fibres are sometimes broken. All sorts of animals and particularly horses, are liable to lameness by strains. My designed brevity will not permit me to treat fully on this subject. But let it be noted that when a horse is lamed by straining, he should be permitted to rest, and be secured from wet and cold. Rest alone will sometimes recover the tone of the fibres, and complete the cure. But bad strains should have some suitable applications to the parts affected. Oily medicines are in general to be avoided, on account of their relaxing quality. But oil of turpentine may be admitted. A part that is lamed by straining should be bathed thrice a day, with hot verjuice or vinegar, in which a small piece of soap may be dissolved.

Early in the disease, if the part be swelled, a poultice should be applied after bathing. It should be made of oat meal, rye meal, or bran, boiled in vinegar, strong beer, or red wine lees, with lard enough to prevent its growing stiff. After the swelling is down, bathe with camphorated spirits of wine, mixed with half as much oil of turpentine. Or, instead of the oil, take sharp vinegar, and spirits of vitriol, in equal quantities. Keep on a linen bandage, drawn pretty tight, if the part affected will admit of it. But long resting from labor, will in some cases be needful. For further directions, the reader may see Bartlet's Farriery.

Mason's Farrier prescribes the following remedies for strains. *First*, Take of sharp vinegar one pint, spirits of any kind half a pint, camphor one ounce; mix them well together, and bathe the part injured twice a day; a piece of flannel wet with the mixture, and wrapped around the part, will be very beneficial; take from the neck vein half a gallon of blood. *Second*, Take of opodeldoc a piece the size of a marble, and rub it on the strained part with the naked hand, until the hand becomes dry, twice a day; should the injured part resist both of those remedies, you may conclude the injury is a very serious one, which nothing but time can relieve, and the horse must be turned out upon grass a sufficient length of time for nature herself to perform the great operation.—*Deane.*

☞The correspondent of an English newspaper, recommends the keeping of blood hounds, to facilitate the detection of sheep-stealers, murderers, and other depredators. As a proof of the sagacity of these animals, he relates the following instance:

"About eighteen years ago, a Mr. Peaton, near Lymington, Hants, had a sheep shot about one o'clock in the morning, as the report of the gun was heard about that time; and in the morning the sheep's paunch was found. A person was sent for the hound to Mr Edward Toomer, keeper of the New Forest, and before the hound could be brought to the spot it was about two o'clock in the afternoon, a space of time of thirteen hours. He was laid on, and he followed the scent, a very crooked road, to the door of the culprit; the premises were searched in vain for some time, but the hound could not be prevailed on to quit. He at last went into the fuel house, and then began scratching. On removing the fuel a large stone was found, which the hound scratched, on removing which, the mutton was discovered. A search warrant was obtained, the man taken before a magistrate, and sent to Winchester, had his trial, and was transported."

WEEDING PASTURES AND MOWING LANDS.

[*By the Editor.*]

The weeding of pastures and mowing ground is of much importance, though we believe, not much attended to. Weeds in grass-lands injure the farmer by the ground they occupy, the seeds they disperse, and sometimes by injuring the quality of milk or the health of cattle. Small creeping weeds, cannot be removed from grass lands on a large scale without causing too much expense.—But large plants, such as dock, fern, thistle, &c. should be extirpated. "The weeds that appear in *grass-lands* in this country, may be divided into upland weeds and aquatics, some few of which are annuals, but a greater number, especially of those that are most noticed are perennials.

"Of the upland weeds those which have proved to be the most troublesome are the upright crowfoot, Ranunculus, commonly known by the name yellow weed; ragweed, ragwort, or Roman wormwood, Senecio; the greater daisy, ox eye, or white weed; Chrysanthemum; yarrow, dandelion, dock, thistles, sorrel and John's wort.

"Some of these, particularly the two last, and the daisy and ragweed, are conquered by a plentiful manuring of the ground; for where the land is rich they are not found to flourish. Pasturing the land with sheep is said to be fatal to the daisy and the crowfoot.

"But the most effectual way to destroy these weeds, is to break up the land, and employ it in tillage.

"When it is not found convenient to take this method, the weeds may either be dug out or else pulled up by hand, which, when the ground is moistened by rain may be easily done. It is to be remembered that this should be done at or before mid-summer, that none of their ripened seeds, or any that may possibly vegetate, may be scattered on the ground.

"The aquatic weeds, such as flags, rushes and the like, are not easily subdued by any of the above methods, some of which have often been tried in vain. Draining the land, which deprives them of that degree of wetness which is suitable to their nature, is an infallible method, and, perhaps, the only effectual one of destroying them.—But liming the ground at the same time, renders the operation more sudden and effectual. Or if lime cannot be had, ashes and soot are good substitutes."

We notice almost every day, packages of fruit trees, from the nursery of Dr. Fiske, on their way to other towns. It is gratifying to find so much attention bestowed not only on the culture of fruit, but on the choice of *good trees*. The nursery of Dr. Fiske has been cultivated with great care, and affords a sufficient choice to almost every one who is desirous of trees. We regard it as of great public utility, and hope the care and labor of its proprietor will be well compensated.

When the late Dr. Dwight, the distinguished President of Yale College, first removed to New Haven, he immediately began to stock his garden with fruit-trees. His neighbors admonished him of what they thought the folly of his undertaking, saying that if he cultivated fruit he need not expect to enjoy it in such a town as New Haven, for it would be all plundered. He replied that there were two courses, either of which might be adopted—one, to have all their gardens entirely destitute of fruit; the other, to make it so plenty, by its general cultivation, as that the depredations on the garden of any individual would be so light as not to be seriously felt. He thought the latter course the preferable one; and therefore, he said, he should pursue his plan, with the hope that his example would be generally followed. It *was* generally followed, and the consequence was such as he predicted.—If this policy were generally adopted its good effects would soon be apparent.—It has been adopted to some extent in this town; and we trust it will be, to a still greater. The facilities for obtaining good trees are now so great that it is in the power of every man who owns a garden, easily to provide himself with choice fruit. —*Worcester Yeoman.*

Destroy Thistles.—Much has been said and written on the subject of destroying the Canada thistle; and it has been proposed that bounties for their extermination should be granted by Legislatures. The following we have known put in practice with complete success. Let them alone till they are in full bloom, and then cut them with a scythe. If they are cut when young, they produce fresh shoots, but if mown just before the seed is formed, the stem contains a hollow by which the dews and rain water descend into the heart of the plant and it soon dies. If, however, you cannot find leisure to mow them till the seed is formed, you may even then cut them down, and as soon as they have dried a little in the sun, rake them into heaps and burn them. It is possible that a few may spring up the next season, but two or three cuttings will be sure to destroy them.

PLACES OF SAFETY IN TIMES OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

[*By the Editor.*]

Dr Franklin's advice was to sit in the middle of a room, provided it was not under a metal lustre suspended by a chain, sitting on one chair and laying the feet on another. It is still better, he observed, to bring two or three mattresses or beds into the room and folding them double, to place the chairs upon them; for as they are not so good conductors as the walls the lightning will not be so likely to pass through them. But the safest place of all is in a hammock hung by silken cords, at an equal distance from all the sides of the room. Dr Priestly observed that the place of the most perfect safety must be the cellar, and especially the middle of it: for when a person is lower than the surface of the earth, the lightning must strike it before it can possibly reach him. In the fields, the place of safety is within a few yards of a tree, but not quite near it. Beccaria cautions persons not always to trust too much to the neighborhood of a higher and better conductor than their own bodies, since he has repeatedly found that the lightning by no means descends in one individual track, but that bodies of various kinds conduct their share of it at the same time, in proportion to their quantity, and conducting power.

During the rising or continuance of a thunder storm, avoid touching the conductors of any building, or being very near them, especially at an open window. Shun all trees where sithes, and other metallic implements of husbandry are hung up.

Treatment of persons struck with lightning.

Resuscitatives.—"Sprinkle the face with cold water; or expose the subject, if robust, to the influence of the shower bath; apply cloths dipped in vinegar to the pit of the stomach; and gentle friction which should be resorted to, alternately, with the sprinkling of cold water, from the beginning of the process, at first with great caution, over the lower extremities, and gradually extending it upwards to the left side of the body.

"In particular cases, where the means before stated prove ineffectual, it will be advisable to open a vein, or to electrify the patient, by directing the shocks through the breast, so that the fluid may pervade the heart. Meanwhile pure air may be blown into the lungs, (as directed in the treatment of drowned persons); and if anxiety appear to prevail, blisters should be applied to the chest.

"When signs of returning life become evident, the mode of treatment before pointed out must be continued for some time, though with great moderation. The cloths applied to the pit of the stomach, should now be dipped in wine, or *warm* vinegar; common poultices applied to the injured parts; and when the patient is able to swallow, a mixture of wine and water, or balm-tea may be safely administered."—*Domes. Ency.*

New Improvement.—We are informed that Mr. Jedediah Richards, of Elbridge, in this county has invented a machine for making window sashes, which operates almost wholly with circular saws. The stuff from which the sash is made, is not planed at all—it is wholly fitted with saws from the rough. Three sides of the stuff are cut at one operation. It is supposed that at least one fourth of the labor in making sash in this way will be be saved from that of any other method now in use.—*Syracuse Gazette.*

Planting of oaks.—If the country gentlemen do not make it a point to plant oaks wherever they will grow, the time will not be very distant, when, to keep up our navy, we must depend entirely on captures from the enemy. You will be surprised to hear that most of the knees which were used in the Hibernia, were taken from the Spanish ships captured on the 14th of February; and what they could not furnish, was supplied by iron. I wish every body thought on this subject as I do; they would not walk through their farms, without a pocket full of acorns to drop in the hedge-side, and then let them take their chance.—*Lord Collingwood's Correspondence.*

Stings of Wasps or Bees.—Sweet oil, applied immediately cures the sting of wasps or bees;—and if the sting is left in the wound, it should, if possible, be extracted with hair pincers. Or chalk may be rubbed on the place, or spirits of hartshorn, or solution of any alkali, as pot-ash, pearl-ash, or salt of tartar, or soda. But the simplest remedy, and some who have tried it have assured us that is is effectual, is to rub the part affected with a raw onion.

The New-York Statesman estimates the amount of wood consumed in the Steam Boats on the North River as follows:—Thirteen Boats between New York and Albany require about 1,500 cords of wood per week. The ferry boats crossing the Hudson about 1,400 more; besides the amount by the way boats to Singsing, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, &c.; making a consumption of more than three thousand cords of pine wood per week for generating steam on the North River.—*Con. Courant.*

GARDENER'S CALENDAR—MAY.

Sow hardy aromatic herbs, if not done last month. Small salads four times in the month for a complete succession. Radishes and lettuce thrice. Peas and beans once a-week. Spinage once a-fortnight. Carrots, for late drawing, twice in the month. Borecole, in the first week, for a second main crop. Dwarf kidney-beans, in the first week, for a full crop in July; in the last fortnight, for crops in August and September. Borecole and Brussels sprouts for the last crop, and German greens to come in for spring. Savoys for the last crop. Onions for drawing, young leeks to be late transplanted, cauliflowers in the second and third weeks for a Michaelmas crop. The less hardy aromatic herbs, and pumpkins, the last fortnight. Cucumbers for pickles on a dry warm border, in the last week.

Protection. Continue this, nightly, for kidney-beans and tender plants transplanted from hot-beds.

Propagate by bulbs and dried roots. If abundance of potatos have not been planted, effect this as early as possible; in late situations they may be planted till the middle of June.

Plant slips and offsetts.

Transplant the cabbage tribe, lettuce, celery, radishes, and other plants for seed.

Routine culture. Stick peas, top early crops of beans, and also of peas; earth up cabbages, beans, peas, potatos, &c. Thin, weed, hoe, and stir the surface among seedling crops. Water in dry weather, support stems, pinch off all decayed leaves, &c.

Destroy insects and vermin.

Hardy fruit department.

Plant strawberries, if it has not been done last month.

Prune what trees you have neglected, and run the risk of losing, or leave them unpruned till autumn as a proof of vigilance and skill. Summer prune vines, peaches, and other early shooting trees against walls, and such gooseberries as are planted there to produce early fruit. Remove all suckers, excepting selected ones of raspberries, and pinch off strawberry runners as directed for last month.

Routine culture. Mulch, protect, and water where necessary. Water strawberries over the herbage, and especially after the fruit is set.

Destroy Insects, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptoms of the leaves rolling up, unroll them and pick out the grub before it does further mischief. Take special care it does not get at the petals of apple and pear blossoms.

Fruit-room. Look over the fruit of every description which the increase of temperature will now cause to taint rapidly.

Fruit-cellar. Open a few casks of such dessert apples and pears as are now wanted for the table. Close them as soon as you have taken out the proper quantity, and let them still remain in the cellar.

Straw paper.—Notice has recently been given in some of the papers, that straw may be converted into paper. There have been specimens of paper manufactured from oat straw, for some weeks past in the hands of several individuals in this village, and recently we have been informed of the process by which it is produced. The cohesive property, so necessary to the formation of paper, and which straw never was supposed to possess, is communicated to that article simply by boiling it about twenty minutes in a solution of potash; after which, it is converted into paper by the usual process. The discovery was made at Meadville, Penn. and was the result of accident. In removing the ashes from a leach of long standing, the straw, at the bottom of the vessel, was observed to resemble wet tow, in its texture. This hint formed the basis of a course of experiments, which has resulted in the discovery above mentioned.—We understand the process has been patented. The specimens of the paper which we have seen, are such as leave no doubt that all wrapping, cartridge, and other coarse papers, requiring great strength, may be advantageously produced in future from straw, in preference to rags or old ropes.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Agricultural Convention.—A writer in the American Farmer suggests the expediency of an annual convention of delegates from the different states, to devise plans for the general improvement of the agricultural interests of the country, and to direct the attention of the public to those products most calculated to supply the wants and promote the prosperity of the country. He recommends some time in the summer, when the citizens of the south visit the north.

Ebenezer Baldwin, George Tibbets, and Oliver Wiswall, Esqrs., have been appointed by the Executive of New York, commissioners under the act for facilitating the construction of a rail-road from Boston to Hudson.

New York Horticultural Society.—At a meeting of the Inspecting Committee, April 29, the exhibition of flowers was uncommonly numerous and beautiful.

A bottle of currant wine was presented by Mr Yuill. It was made in Scotland ten years ago, and consisted of nothing but the juice of a mixture of black and red currants, water and sugar; and although not a drop of distilled spirits had ever been added, yet it had spirit, and a lively and agreeable flavor. *Recipe.*—Three quarts of juice, one of water, and three pounds of brown sugar.—The management with respect to fermentation, is very similar to that for good cider.—*N. Y. Farm.*

GOATS.

These animals are numerous on the Eastern Continent, and great numbers are domesticated in Europe, especially in the mountainous parts. The Bulletin des Sciences states that there are 700,000 in the states of the king of Sardinia; and that 17,000 are kept in one flock, near Lyons in France. Goats are numerous in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Wales, &c. They yield milk in large quantities, which is accounted the best milk of all animals. The goat is the poor man's cow in many parts of Europe. The unpleasant odor attending them, is supposed to be very beneficial to horses, and on this account they are often kept in stables in England. The goat is, however, a treacherous, roaming, mischievous animal.

The precious stuffs, that ornament the heads and shoulders of the rich inhabitants of Persia and Turkey, are manufactured in the vale of Cashmere, from the down of the Tibetian goat. These shawls were admired in France for their beauty, fineness, and elegance, and a great price was paid for them; but very few were seen there until Buonaparte defeated the Mamelukes in Egypt, and took from them many shawls. They then became an object of fashion. The ladies could find no other stuff so light, which was so capable of preserving them from the impression of the air.—There was for some time a dispute among the French naturalists whether the material of these shawls was produced by the dromedary, lamb, or other animal.—They are now convinced that it is the down of the goats of Tibet. A large number of goats, called goats of Tibet, were purchased of the Kirghis Tartars in 1819, and introduced into France where they have greatly increased. It is believed, however, by many, that they are not Tibetian goats, and that they differ but little from the native race. The down begins to appear under the long hair, in October and grows until spring. When it is nearly ready to fall off, it is gathered with combs; and the combing is continued three or four days. The long hair is then separated from it by hand, there being no other way. Each animal gives from four to six ounces of the down. A shawl 5 quarters square, made from this down, weighs 6½ ounces.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

NETTLE, STINGING—*Urtica dioica.*

This perennial plant, found in dry, rubbishy soils, and in hedges, is but seldom seen where the hand of man has not been at work, and may therefore be considered a sort of domestic plant. In many parts of Europe the young shoots are gathered as a pot herb, for soups, &c. and the plant is forced in hot beds for similar purposes.—The Domestic Encyclopedia observes that "The Common Nettle, though generally considered as a noxious weed, is of extensive utility; its young tops may be boiled during the spring, and eaten as a substitute for greens; being not only nourishing, but mildly aperient. In the Western Islands of Scotland, a rennet is prepared, by adding a quart of salt to three pints of a strong decoction of nettles; a table spoonful of which is said to be sufficient to coagulate a bowl of milk. The leaves are employed for feeding poultry; and, especially in the winter, when boiled they promote the laying of eggs—in a fresh state, they are refused by horses, sheep, goats, cows and hogs; though asses devour them eagerly. When *dry*, they are eaten by cows, for which they are an excellent food, increasing the quantity, and improving the quality, of their milk. According to M. Van Geuns, such fodder is an effectual preservative against the contagious distemper affecting horned cattle.

The roots of the Common Nettle, when boiled, communicate a yellow tinge to yarn. But the most valuable part is its fibrous stalk or stem; which, on being dressed in a manner similar to flax or hemp, has, in some parts of Europe, been advantageously manufactured into cloth. This useful branch of industry has also been attempted in Britain, and a coarse kind of durable canvas was produced, which is considerably harder than the cloth manufactured from hemp or flax. As, however, this plant requires a rich soil to obtain it in any quantities, and, as a much greater degree of attention and accuracy is necessary in the operation of rotting, than is requisite either for flax or hemp, Dr Anderson is of opinion, that the cultivation of the nettle will be attended with dif-

ficulty. From the rind, as well as the woody substance of the stalk, Dr Schaeffer has produced a very good white writing paper; though that manufactured by M. De Villette, in France, was of a dark green colour. The seeds on expression, afford an useful lamp-oil.

In a medical view, the whole plant, and particularly the root, is esteemed to be *diuretic*; and has, therefore, been recommended in the jaundice and in nephritic complaints. A leaf, if placed on the tongue, and pressed against the roof of the mouth, is said to be efficacious in bleeding at the nose; and instances have occurred, in which paralytic limbs have been recovered by stinging them with nettles. If credit is due to some authors, the expressed juice of this plant is a valuable remedy to the asthmatic and consumptive.

Some interesting experiments have been made by M Zannetini, in Italy; from which it appears that the flowers and seeds of the Common Nettle may, with efficacy be substituted for the Peruvian bark, in all febrile affections, especially in tertian and quartan agues. This native vegetable operates more speedily than the foreign bark; and, in large doses, induces a lethargic sleep: the portion to be given ought never to exceed one drachm, and should be administered in wine, two or three times in the course of 24 hours. The same cautions that are necessary in the use of the Peruvian bark, are likewise to be observed in taking the seeds and flowers of the nettle. Lastly, M. Zannetini recommends a slight infusion of the latter, in wine, as an excellent preservative for those who reside in marshy and unwholesome situations.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

DANDELION.

A valuable communication on the cultivation of the dandelion in gardens, by Gen. DEARBORN, will be found on the first page of this day's paper. We think this vegetable bids fair to be a general and profitable occupant of our kitchen gardens.—The Caledonian Horticultural Memoirs assert that "The leaves [of the dandelion] in early spring, when just unfolding, afford a very good ingredient in salads. The French sometimes eat the young roots and the etiolated leaves with their slices of bread and butter. When blanched, the leaves considerably resemble those of endive in taste.—The root is considered an equally good substitute for coffee as chichory, and may like that plant, be stored in cellars or barrels for producing winter salad." Should the dandelion improve as much by cultivation, as the parsnip and carrot, which in their wild state are worth but little, it will be a great acquisition to our garden vegetables.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

A gentleman, who has been greatly benefited in his horticultural pursuits by a *wash for fruit trees*, recommended by Mr Benj Wheeler, of Framingham, Mass. the receipt for which was published in the New England Farmer, Vol. iv. page 348—advises us to republish said receipt, as it cannot be too generally known, nor too extensively practised. Mr Wheeler's prescription is "to dissolve 2 pounds of potash of the first quality in 7 quarts of water for the bodies of trees. If the limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year, when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it—which is always, when the bark is not smooth."

MANURE.

Farm-yard dung, it is well known, is greatly reduced in value by being exposed to the atmosphere in small heaps, previous to being spread; and still more after being spread. Its fertilizing qualities are exhausted by the sun—washed away by the rains, or diffused in the air, and what remains is worth but little. This is more particularly the case with long fresh dung, the greater part of which consists of straw wet with liquid manure, which may be almost wholly lost to the farmer, by evaporation; and as Mr. Arthur Young expressed it, be rather applied to "manure the atmosphere," than the soil for which it was intended. All careful farmers, therefore, spread and plough in their manure as soon as possible after it is brought to the land; and while it remains in the yard they expose it no more than can well be avoided to rain and sun-shine. Their dung hills are often covered with earth, which receives and preserves for use the gaseous products of fermentation and decomposition; and the manure left by cattle in the open yard is either preserved by being mixed with straw, or other litter, or shovelled under a shed, where it is not liable to be washed away by rain or dried up by the sun.

The degree of decomposition to which farm yard dung should arrive before it can be deemed a profitable manure must depend on the texture of the soil, the nature of the plants, and the time of its application. Loudon says, "in general, clayey soils, as more tenacious of moisture, and more benefited by being rendered incohesive and porous, may receive manure less decomposed than well pulverized turnip soil requires. Some plants, too, seem to thrive better with fresh dung than others, potatos, in particular; but all the small seeded plants, such as turnips, clover, carrots, &c. which are extremely tender in the early stage of their growth, require to be pushed forward into luxuriant vegetation, with the least possible delay, by means of short dung.

"The season when manure is applied, is also a material circumstance. In spring and summer when it is used for grain or grass crops the object is to produce an immediate effect, and it should therefore be more completely decomposed than may be necessary when it is laid on in autumn for a crop whose condition will be almost stationary for many months more."—*Sup. Enc. Bri.* art. *Agri.*

LONG WOOL.

The British Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have awarded a premium to Charles Callis Western Esq. M. P. for a specimen of long and fine Anglo-Merino wool.

In a communication to the Society, Mr. Western thus describes a sample of this wool: The wool will be of *three years' growth* next clipping time. I took it off this morning from the backs of two wether sheep. I drew it from the skin with quite as much difficulty as if it had only been of one year's growth, and with as much pain to the animals. You will observe the strength and elasticity of the wool, and the impossibility of discovering any difference in each successive years growth. I estimate the weight of one fleece at 25 lbs., the other at 28 or 30 lbs., in the grease.

The food of the sheep has been according to the season, tares and clover, green grass, hay, turnips, mangel-wurtzel, and oats. Weight of the sheep alive, one 239 lbs., another 244 lbs., dead, one 158 lbs., the other 149 lbs.

I am more and more convinced I am right in the object at which I aim, that of growing long, fine, strong, Merino wool for combing. I am satisfied it is practicable, that the farmer who applies his attention and skill to his object, will find an adequate return in the sale of wool and mutton."

Mr. Western says in a subsequent communication, "The principal object that I had in view was, to make known the curious fact that the animal [the Anglo-Merino sheep] will carry its fleece in all its strength and beauty, three years. I have produced the article such as was never seen or contemplated before, most people supposing that sheep shed their fleece every year.

I do not propose the wool should be more than two years' growth, which would require one year's cutting. The sheep should be wethers, and put up at about sixteen or eighteen months old."—*Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. v 45, p 36. (1827).*

New Holland.—The London Quarterly Review has an article on Cunningham's "Two years in New South Wales," from which we gather the following particulars. England first sent convicts to New-Holland in 1788. At that time there was not a civisized being, nor an European animal on the Island. Now there are 40,000 inhabitants;—200,000 sheep; 100,000 cattle; three newspapers: two banks; several distilleries, one of which consumes 50,000 bushels of grain in a year; 32 steam wind, and water mills; 13 breweries; 50 vessels in the trade with England, China, India, &c.;—schools; churches; reading rooms; pianos; post offices; stage coaches; mechanics of all kinds;—thrifty farmers, &c. Of the adult inhabitants, about one half are convicts in servitude, one fourth convicts who have been emancipated, and one fourth free emigrants. There are three males to one female.

Sugar Beet.—A writer in the Paris *Bulletin of Sciences* for January 1828, says—that the sweet beet appears to prosper best in the northern climates—that the sugar is at least equal to that of the Antilles—and that the beet yields the greatest and best quality of sugar in the early part of the season.

The writer further remarks, that if the discoveries and improvements in this species of production shall continue to be made for a short time, with as good success as heretofore, the superiority of the cane for producing sugar will be of short duration. The above suggestions imply an extensive production of this article, of an amount sufficient to be taken consideration in the speculations and estimates respecting the West India trade.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Cheap and efficacious Manure.—Raise a platform of earth on the head-land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length, according to the quantity wanted. On this first stratum of earth, lay a thin stratum of lime, fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slack this with salt brine from the rose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken, and mixed, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly in-

corporated. This compost has been used in Ireland; has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be far superior to stable dung.—*Gardener's Mag.*

Law Intelligence.—A suit was tried last week at New-Haven, before the Circuit Court of the United States, in which Grant and Townsend obtained a verdict against Harrington and Brundage, of $350, single damages, which the Court by law are bound to set threefold, making $1050 damages and costs, for the violation of a patent for a machine to make Hat bodies. The Court also granted absolute and perpetual injunctions against the defendants in all the cases, prohibiting, under pain of imprisonment, all further violations of the plaintiff's Patent.

Water-proof Glue.—A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof. His method is to immerse the common glue in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil, with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is moreover completely impervious to water.

A foreigner was lately boasting on board a Steam Boat, that he had been 7000 miles in that mode of conveyance. An American gentleman present observed that he had been above 500,000! This was smiled at as a "Longbow story," but was true; the individual was Capt. Jenkins, who had been for sixteen years engaged in a steam boat on the Hudson, at the rate of 33,300 miles a year.

Mr. Reuben Seelye, a farmer of this town, has fatted three Swine, which he killed when they were nine months old, that weighed when dressed 984 pounds, their several weights being 336, 316, and 332 pounds.—*Glens Falls Observer.*

New Treatise on the Vine—A resolution has been reported in Congress to authorize the purchase of 3000 copies of a *Treatise on the cultivation of the Vine*, by Mr JOHN ADLUM of Georgetown.

New South Wales.—In an extract from a New South Wales paper, published in the Asiatic Journal for February, it is stated that on a trial of the opium sent from New South Wales to Canton, it was found to be equal to the famous opium from Turkey, and the writer says "if we may place faith in one trial of its qualities, this article bids fair to become a very profitable export, if our cultivators will be at the pains to cultivate the poppy."—*Boston Bulletin*

The London Courier of the 2d. April says, "While the Medway, Capt Wight was in Bahia, refreshing, on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them overboard!!"

The night of the 6th April and the following morning, were colder at Pensacola than any that had been experienced the past winter. Ice was formed thicker than a dollar, and the gardens in the city and its vicinity, together with most of the fruit, were entirely destroyed.

Green Peas.—We are informed that green peas were on the table at the National Hotel, yesterday; and that to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the same place, those who wish to enjoy this rarity can be gratified.—*Dem. Press.*

Encouragement of decency.—Dr Townson, a very old colonist, died about six months ago in New South Wales—he left $5,000 to a Mr Spark, because, as it is expressed in the will, "he was a decent sort of a gentleman."

Five tons of Maple Sugar have been made the present season in the town of Lyndon, Vermont, beyond what is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the town.

Tarragon Roots.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few roots of this herb, (growing in pots,) used in soups, salads, &c. price 50 cts. per pot. An account of this root from Cobbett's Gardener will be found in this week's paper.

Likewise roots of the Chives, in pots, price 37 1-2 cts. per pot.

Admiral.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve by this fine imported animal, whose stock is beautiful, that he will be kept for this season only, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester. Terms $3. m16 A. GREENWOOD.

Wanted

A Bull 12 or 18 months old, well made, of a red color, either full or three fourths English blood. Apply to Mr. Russell, publisher of the N. E. Farmer, (if by letter, post paid). m 16

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at $1 per package.

New Vegetables.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a small invoice of rare and choice vegetable seeds, from Europe, comprising Large Green Artichoke of Laon, (considered the finest sort known, but very rare, even in Europe)—Brighton Coss Lettuce—New Silver Giant Celery—Asparagus of Allemagne, a new and superior sort—Cremer Carrot from Holland fine for the table. For sale in packages of 12 1-2 cents each.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Dupont Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

☞ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "*E. Copeland, jr. Boston*," on the head of the cask tf March 14

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seeding. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference withs all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The peparation of those kinds liable to mix in seeding—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. tf D. & C. LANDRETH.

Bulbous Roots, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, nankeen, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferraria Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberose, and Ranunculus; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Also, a further supply of Lucerne and Potato Oats.

Seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, [*Buelta abazo*] Yellow Tobacco, Teazel, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Broom Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Burnet, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

ROMAN.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick—and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever run over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England, without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won five, and at 5 years old he won four prizes, and has since beat same of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full fifteen and a half hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this State and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms, $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough, May 16, 1828.

Cow for Sale.

A superior Cow, three years old, having had two calves—of English breed, and has given nine quarts of milk per day, without any extra feeding, is offered for sale, at $75. She is sold for no fault—it being inconvenient for the present owner to pasture her. Inquire of James Holden, near the Punch Bowl, in Brookline. May 2

Bull, Young Comet.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Annabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near *one thousand dollars*, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at $3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 75	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50	7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	10
Skimmed milk,	"	2	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25	5 37
Genesee,	"	5 12	5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52	55
Rye,	"	60	62
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	30	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		10
LIME,	cask.	70	1 00
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00	19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 37	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		5 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		5 00
Red Top	"		1 00
Lucerne,	pound.		50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	38	48
Merino, full bloed, unwashed,	"	20	25
Merino, three fourths washed.	"	28	34
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	25	30
Native, washed,	"	22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	42	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	32	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"		10
whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	3	8
MUTTON,	"	5	12
POULTRY,	"	12	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	22
Lump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		80
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOS,	"	30	37
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

Deny every thing and insist upon proof.—Lawyer Acmoody (said our venerable friend) figured at the bar in Essex county, Mass. something like half a century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmoody on his way observed to his student—"Varnum you have finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice of great consequence, that I have not mentioned." "What is that?" inquired the student. "I will tell it" replied Mr A. Provided you will pay the expense at the next tavern.—The student agreed; and Acmoody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured, and on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acmoody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill—"I deny every thing and insist upon proof," retorted Varnum. The joke was so good, that Acmoody concluded it best to pay the bill himself.

Insect labors.—There are buildings by animals far inferior to man in the scale of creation, many times more vast in proportion than his mightiest labors. The cube of one of the African ant hills is five times larger than the great pyramids of Egypt, in proportion to their size. "These," Sweetman says, "they complete in four or five years; and thus their activity and industry as much surpass those of man, as St. Paul's Cathedral does the hut of an Indian." These ants are again exceeded by the coral insect of the South Sea, that raises islands out of depths almost unfathomable. What lessons for human pride and human power!

Complaisance, though in itself scarcely to be numbered among the moral virtues, is that which gives a lustre to every talent a man can be possessed of. Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. It smooths distinction, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in company pleased with himself. It produces good nature, and mutual benevolence, soothes the turbulent, humanizes the fierce, and distinguishes a society of civilized persons, from a confusion of savages. In a word, complaisance is a virtue, that blends all orders of men together, in a friendly intercourse of words and actions, and is suited to that equality in human nature, which every one ought to consider, and value so far as is consistent with the order and economy of the world.

Three wonders of women.—1st At fifteen, they wonder who they shall *take*. 2d At twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall *get*. 3d At thirty-five, they wonder who will *take them*.

Curious fact.—Cut a couple of cards, each into a circle of about two inches in diameter—perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, (say a common quill)—make the other card concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper concave card; try to blow off the upper card, and you will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect as first expected at this singular phenomenon, has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society of London. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. [We have just tried this experiment, and to our no small surprise, find that what is stated above is true.—*Edits. Merc.*

Infant Corse.—If any object which impresses the mind with solemn sadness, can, at the same time, infuse the pensive charm of melancholy pleasure, it is the innocent and beautiful corse of an infant, when the chill of death has stilled the pulse of life, and the countenance, which had been changed by disease and distorted by distress, has resumed its native placid sweetness—then to gaze upon the lovely features, though cold in death, is a sight too touching and beautiful, not to awaken all the tender emotions of the heart and soul.

The fair forehead, adorned with a few little curls of soft and elegant hair—the cheeks, though no longer suffused with the glow of health, yet more beautiful than the most perfect production of the statuary—the lips, that prattled so sweetly in life, with a light tinge of the coral still remaining, looking as though they yet might speak—the neck and shoulders, of delicate whiteness and finished symmetry—the little hands and arms, more beautiful in death than life, crossed on the bosom that has ceased to beat—who can behold such an assemblage of loveliness, without being softened down into tenderness, and freely bestowing the consecrating tear of affection and humanity?

The rose is more beautiful when its petals are but partially disclosed, than when expanded to their greatest extent; so the beauties of infancy, checked in their unfoldings, are lovely in death.

Nantucket Enquirer.

A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies *three million* times. By its aid, snakes, apparently six feet long may be discovered in vinegar; and the small particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have occular proof, that, while we are licking up the vinegar from our salad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake, in the fullness of newly acquired knowledge, the cracking of one of its seeds for the crushing of a snapping-turtle's shell.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A gentleman, an attentive observer, who keeps a store in the southerly part of Boston, has ascertained that a stage coach passes his premises every four minutes in the day. This, probably, includes the numerous hourlies between Roxbury, Dorchester, &c. About one in every twenty minutes passes Charlestown bridge, during the whole twenty-four hours.

An improved method of preparing corn for planting.—Soak the corn in warm water, for thirty-six hours—then, for half a bushel of corn, boil three pails full of water with half a pint of tar, taking care to stir the water until the tar is thoroughly mixed with it. Cool the water until you can hold your hand in it without inconvenience; then put the corn into the liquor—keep it in about five minutes, stirring it constantly—then put the corn into a basket, and put in as much plaster as will adhere to the kernels. Let it remain in the basket twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for planting. Corn prepared in this way will come up several days sooner, than that planted in the common way. This has been found by experience to be a complete preventive against the ravages of crows, wire-worms, and all other insects.

New Hampshire Statesman.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

Artichoke, Green Globe
Asparagus, Devonshire
Gravesend
Battersea
Large white Reading
Beans, Early Yellow Cranberry
Early Mohawk
Early Yellow six Weeks
Early Canadian Dwarf
Early China Dwarf
Dwarf Cluster
White Kidney Dwarf
White Cranberry Dwarf
Red Cranberry Dwarf
Warrington or Marrow
Thousand to One
Large White Lima
Saba, or Carolina
Red Cranberry string
White Cranberry string
Broad Windsor
Field
Beets, true Long Blood
Early blood Turnip
Early White Scarcity
French Sugar, or Amber
Orange
Green, (for soups, &c.)
Borecole
Brocoli, Early White
Early Purple
Large Cape
Brussells Sprouts,
Cabbage, Early Salsbury dwarf
Early York
Early Dutch
Early Sugarloaf
Early Lon. Battersea
Early Emperor
Early Wellington
Large Bergen, &c.
Large Cape Savoy
Large Scotch
Large Green glazed
Large late Drumhead
Tree, or 1000 headed
Green Globe Savoy
Red Dutch
Yellow Savoy
Turnip rooted, &c.
Russian
Late Imperial
Late Sugarloaf
Cardoon.
Carrots, Altringham
Early Horn
Blood Red(for West India market)
Lemon
Long Orange
Cremer
Cauliflower, Early and Late
Celery, White solid
Rose coloured solid
Italian
Celeriac, or turnip rooted
Chervil.
Chives.
Corn Salad, or Vettikost
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass
Broad-leaved or Garden
Water
Long Orange
Cucumber, Early Frame
Green Cluster
Short Prickly
Long Prickly
Long green Turkey
Long white Turkey
White Spined
Small Girkin, &c.
Egg Plant, Purple
White
Endive, Green
White Curled
broad leaved Batavian
Garden Burnet
Garlic Setts
Indian Corn, (several varieties)
Kale, Sea
Purple curled
Green curly Scotch
Leek, London
Large Scotch
Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia
Large Green head
Royal Cape
Imperial
Hardy Green
Brown Dutch
Grand Admiral
Tennisball, or Rose
Drumhead
Magnum Bonum Coss
Bath Coss
Ice Coss
White Coss, or Loaf,
Green Coss
Melon, Pine Apple
Green Citron
Persian
Nutmeg
Large Canteleupe
Pomegranate, or Musk
Carolina Water
Long Island Water
Apple-seeded, Water
Marjoram,
Mustard, White and Brown
Nasturtium
Mangel Wurtzel,
Okra
Onion, Potatoe
Tree
White Portugal
Yellow
Madeira
Stratsburg
Large Red
Parsley, Siberian
Dwarf Curled
Curled, or Double
Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Silver Skinned
Peas, (14 varieties,)
Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Tomato, or Squash
Bell
Cherry
Pumpkins, Finest Family
Connecticut Field
Mammoth
Radish, Early Frame
Short top Scarlet
Long Salmon
Purple Short Top
Long white, or Naples
Cherry
Violet colored
White Turnip Rooted
Black Fall, or Spanish
Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Ruta Baga,
Salsafy, or vegetable oyster
Sea Kale,
Skirret
Scorzonera
Saffron,
Spinach, New Zealand
Prickly, or Fall
Roundleaved summer
Eng. Patience Dock
Sage,
Squash, Early bush Summer
Long Crook Neck
Vegetable Marrow
Porter's Valparaiso
Acorn
Tomatos
Turnips, Early White Dutch
Early Garden Stone
White Flat, or Globe
Green Round
Red Round
Swan's Egg
Large Eng. Norfolk
Long Tankard
Long Yellow French
Yellow Dutch
Yellow Maltese
Yellow Aberdeen
Yellow Stone
Yellow Swedish
Thyme—Sweet Basil—Boneset,
Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop,
Wormwood—Summer Savory,
Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill,
Balm—Tansy—Bene, &c.